

VLR-10/9/91 NRHP-10/28/92

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name James Wynn House

other names/site number DHR File no. 158-07

Peery House

2. Location

street & number 408 South Elk Street

city, town Tazewell

state Virginia

code VA

county Tazewell

code 185

zip code 24651

N/A
N/A☐ not for publication☐ vicinity

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

2
0
0
0
2

Noncontributing

2 buildings
0 sites
0 structures
0 objects
2 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Date

Sept 9 2

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary Description

The James Wynn House is situated just off Main Street in the town of Tazewell, Virginia. The house is a large central-passage-plan dwelling built of brick about 1828. The three-bay, two-story house features a two-story ell (the first floor of the ell is integral or very early; the second floor was added later). There appear to have been four periods of alteration, each reflecting the domestic requirements and stylistic mores of the owners. Physical evidence indicates the second floor of the ell and its stairway from the first floor were added in the late nineteenth century, as well as a one-story porch across the principal front. Some of the windows and interior detail were altered in the 1920s.

Alterations in the 1960s included painting the brick facades white, removing the porch, and adding the entry door surround. The current owners have rebuilt the porch as accurately as possible to replicate the one removed in the sixties and have constructed an addition to the rear of the house. There is a modern noncontributing brick two-car garage to the west and two frame early-twentieth-century tenant houses to the southwest.

Architectural Analysis

The James Wynn House is located south of Main Street on an open half-acre tract of land adjacent to the town's principal commercial and governmental structures; the immediate surroundings are primarily residential. The three-bay two-story dwelling is located on a half-acre tract which is bisected by a small stream known as Town Branch. The house is centered on the end of South Elk Street at the end of a short drive. It is built of brick laid in Flemish bond on the principal (north) facade, with the remaining walls featuring six-course American bond. An apparently added offset ell

☒ See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1828-1930

Significant Dates

ca. 1828

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Statement of Significance

The James Wynn House is significant under Criterion C as a good example of early domestic architecture in the Appalachian region, the home of a prosperous merchant and industrialist who had profited from a marriage with the daughter of one of the area's most prominent settlers. The house is a rare survival in the area of an early brick dwelling, and is unusual in its semi-rural location near the heart of the town of Tazewell.

Historic Context

James Wynn was the son of William Wynn, an early Quaker pioneer who is said to have built a fort at Locust Hill.¹ His wife, Sophia Peery, was a daughter of William Peery. The Wynn and Peery families were closely connected by marriage; three of William Peery's daughters had married three of Wynn's sons. William Peery settled in the Tazewell area in the late eighteenth century after serving in the revolutionary war. He was wounded at the battle of King's Mountain, and fought at Point Pleasant and Allemance. He had also been part of the George Rogers Clark expedition to Illinois.² Peery's land and that of his neighbor, Samuel Ferguson, was selected as the site of the Tazewell County seat in 1800. Each man made a gift of 12 1/2 acres to be used for the county buildings.³ Peery was to make a substantial sum selling the land in the area around the county seat, originally named Jeffersonville.

Peery is listed in the Tazewell County land books as owning property both in and around the town of Jeffersonville.⁴ In 1820 he sold 2 1/2 acres known as the tanyard lot to James Wynn (his

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings
Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

Virginia Department of Historic Resc
221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 232

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.5 acre

UTM References

A

1	7	4	5	3	8	6	0	4	1	0	7	4	6	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheet

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheet

☒ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gibson Worsham, Morgan Kennedy

organization Gibson Worsham, Architect date 3/12/91

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projects from the rear (south) of the house. The first floor of the two-story ell is built in American bond with the west side displaying four-course American bond with Flemish bond courses. The second floor of the ell was added in the late nineteenth century and an attempt was made to duplicate the molded brick cornice (perhaps the first floor cornice was raised). The seam on the east wall where the first floor of the ell connects to the second is distinct above the first floor, while an attempt at toothing was made below.

The main block of the house has an exterior chimney on each gable end; the ell chimney is internal. The main block also features an early molded brick mousetooth cornice with slightly projecting gable returns. Unusual cross-shaped vents pierce the brick gable walls on either side of the east and west chimneys; they were made by leaving out two headers and one stretcher. A similar vent is provided in the added ell gable where four headers were removed, forming a diamond shape near the apex of the roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The windows on both floors of the principal (north) facade are headed by splayed jack arches and feature beaded frames, molded backbands, as well as late-nineteenth-century louvered blinds and two-over-two double-hung sash. The principal (north) facade features a three-bay hip-roofed porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and a dentiled cornice. The recent porch is a reconstruction of the late-nineteenth-century porch (removed in the 1960s). The ghost of an earlier, possibly two-story porch is visible on a photograph of the house prior to its being painted.¹ According to Bettie Byrd St. Clair, who removed the later porch, there was also an indication that the window over the main entrance had been a door at one time.² The front entrance features a pediment supported by simple pilasters that is an addition of the 1960s.

On the east end of the house similar paired windows without jack arches flank the chimney on each floor. A similar window is located on each floor on the south side of the west chimney. On the east facade the first-floor windows take the form of early beaded-frame double-hung sashes with a soldier-course lintel; the second-floor windows have late-nineteenth-century window trim. A high eight-light casement window was apparently added on the east

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wall of the ell as part of renovations in the late 1920s. A double window was inserted in the ell gable in the 1960s to light the kitchen. Paired two-over-two double-hung sash windows are located in the second floor of the ell gable. The ell windows are all equipped with late-nineteenth-century louvered blinds.

The angle between the ell and the main house is filled with a modern one-1/2-story addition. The brick-faced shed-roofed element is pierced by two sliding glass doors on the south and three on the west. Two large wall dormers light the west side of the room, which fills the full height of the addition, while the tympanum of the east shed half-gable is filled with glass.

The first-floor interior contains two principal rooms separated by a central passage. The partition on the east side of the passage is of frame construction, while that on the west is of brick. The passage contains an open-stringer stair with a paneled skirt, delicate brackets, three square balusters per step, and a ramped and eased railing. The paneled bottom newel was added in the late nineteenth century; the remaining newels are slender turned posts. The rest of the passage includes early paneled wainscoting with a reeded chair rail that continues to the top of the stairs. There is beaded board on the underside of the stairs. The six-panel door to the closet under the stairs is early.

An early six-panel door, formerly leading onto the ell porch, is located below the stair landing, now connecting the passage with the modern south addition. It is equipped with a paneled jamb and base blocks. The main entry on the north contains an added late-nineteenth-century glass-panel front door ornamented with a carved decorative lock rail and bottom panel. The narrow hardwood flooring was added in the 1920s, according to the owner.³

The east room was connected with the passage in the 1950s when the existing door was removed and the opening widened with trim profiles similar to the early door and window trim elsewhere in the house. The fireplace was equipped in the late nineteenth century with a small plain mantel with chamfered pilasters. The early molded architrave window trim remains, but chair rail and possibly wainscoting, as well as baseboard, were removed, possibly in the 1920s. Molded beams were added in the 1920s, as were crown molding and narrow hardwood floors.⁴

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The west room, like the east room, retains its early door and window trim, including the six-panel door with molded trim and base blocks that connects the room with the passage. Chair rail and possibly wainscoting, were removed, probably in the 1920s, and a molded ceiling beam and narrow hardwood flooring were added at the same time. The fireplace features a mantel of the same era, with bracketed shelf, ornamented frieze, and mirrored overmantel. A new door has been added in the south wall to allow access into a bathroom added by the current owners as part of the rear addition. Photographs taken before the construction of the rear addition indicate a bricked-up window opposite the north window in the west room (now concealed).⁵ A bathroom, added within the west room in the 1920s, was recently removed as part of the rehabilitation of the house.

The two ell rooms are separated by a chimney; both rooms on the first floor feature a plain shelf mantel with architrave. The kitchen fireplace retains the attachments for an iron crane. Enclosed stairs leading to the second floor were added in the north room, apparently at the time that the second floor of the ell was added in the late nineteenth century. The north room is separated from the east room in the main section by a wide opening that was enlarged from a conventional doorway in the 1930s and trimmed in the 1960s to resemble the early molded doorways, according to the owner. The floor level in the ell is raised one step above that of the main house. The north and south rooms both feature built-in presses to the east of their respective chimneys. Trim throughout dates from the late nineteenth century, and includes reeded surrounds and bulls-eye corner blocks.

The openings on the west side of the ell consists of a door in the west wall of each room. The south doorway is equipped with a late-nineteenth-century molded frame without a door, while the north opening contains a mid-nineteenth-century four-panel door in a plain beaded frame with a soldier-course head. The modern addition to the southwest is one large room open to the roof, except for a bathroom on each floor along the south wall of the main section.

The central passage on the second floor features paneled wainscot with a plain chair rail. The early floors in the main section have not been covered as on the first floor. The trim throughout the

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second floor of the main section is early, with beaded and molded architrave window and door trim, paneled wainscot, plain beaded chair rail, and beaded baseboard.

The west room on the second floor was originally divided into two rooms by a transverse partition, as indicated by the two early openings into the passage and by seams in the wainscoting along the west wall. There is a beaded chair rail throughout. The partition was removed when a bathroom was inserted in the southeast corner of the west room on both floors in the 1920s. There is no evidence that either of the small west chambers were ever heated by a fireplace. The bathroom was removed and the floor patched during recent rehabilitation work. A door was added in the south wall of the room connecting with a bathroom added to the south.

The east chamber boasts an early Federal mantel with paired colonnettes, gouged trim, center tablet, end blocks, and a molded shelf. The rest of the room features panelled wainscoting with a plain chair rail. A door cut in the 1930s leads into the rooms in the ell. Previously there had been no connection to the ell on the second floor.

The second floor rooms in the ell have late-nineteenth-century trim and no fireplaces. A window in the north room was recently converted to serve as a door giving access to the balcony that runs along the west side of the ell inside the modern addition. The modern addition also contains a bathroom on the second floor level just south of the west room in the main section, in which the original brick wall is exposed.

A contributing one-story frame dwelling, apparently built for a servant in the early twentieth century, stands to the southwest. The house was rehabilitated for use as a guest house by the present owners. It features a standing-seam metal roof, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, and a small porch with turned posts and balusters. A noncontributing frame dwelling to the further southwest was built in the mid-twentieth century for a retired family servant. A noncontributing modern garage stands west of the house, built on the site of a springhouse.

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Endnotes

1. Tazewell County Historical Society, An Album of Tazewell County, Virginia, Tazewell, Virginia: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1989.
2. Interview with Bettie Byrd St. Clair, Tazewell, Virginia, 7 February 1991.
3. Interview with Rufus A. Harman, Tazewell, Virginia, 17 October 1990.
4. Ibid.
5. Photograph, collection of Rufus A. and Margaret Peery Harman.

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son-in-law) and James's brother John for ten dollars.⁵ A later deed executed in January 1829 transferred to James Wynn about one half acre adjoining the tanyard, "which includes the ground on which the said James Wynn's new brick house stands on."⁶ The implication here seems to be that Wynn had built his house on land that, for some reason, was not yet legally his. The amount of the sale, twenty dollars, suggests that the transaction served principally to make Wynn's ownership official.

Census records show that by 1840 James Wynn's household consisted of seventeen people including four black people and one person in manufacture and trades.⁷ This last listing may well refer to a tanyard employee. In addition to being the probable builders of the house, the Wynn family may have added the first floor of the ell.

The house was substantial for the time. Although tax records are not clear as to the ownership of the tract the house sits on prior to 1829 (when the sale to Wynn was made), both William Peery and the Wynn brothers list improvements of \$500 to \$600. The 1824 land book indicates that only two Tazewell County men had improvements valued in excess of \$600: Rees Bower with \$800 and David Whitby with \$1000. There are seven Tazewell County landowners with improvements comparable to those of Peery and the Wynn brothers.⁸

On September 10, 1840, James Wynn and Henry Peery sold two lots in the town of Jeffersonville, including the dwelling and tanyard, to Thomas Witten for \$2,700.⁹ Both tracts were originally owned by William Peery. Henry had inherited, in William's words, "one half of the plantation I now live on which nearly surrounds the town of Jeffersonville."

Witten was the son of James Witten, a noted Indian scout, and the grandson of Thomas Witten. His grandfather had been among the first settlers, served as a revolutionary war soldier, and had built a local fort.¹⁰ Census records in the year of purchase show Thomas Witten, Jr., as the head of a household of twenty, including thirteen black people. Of these twenty, four were in agriculture, and it is noted that Witten was in mining.¹¹ The 1850 census noted that the value of Witten's property was \$5,000. Witten's age was sixty-two and his wife Polly (Mary) was forty-six. The census noted that children James (a merchant), Green M., and Celina E.

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were born in Kentucky, Polly Witten's home state. The remaining children, Wilkerson and Alexander, were born in Virginia. The final member of the household, Milton Holly, was a twenty-three year old tanner who, according to local sources, was a member of a prominent black family in Jeffersonville.¹²

By 1858 Thomas Witten and his wife had left Jeffersonville for Jonesville.¹³ On September 30 of that year they sold two lots, including the house tract and tanyard, to William Owens Yost for \$3,000.¹⁴ Yost, the son of a Methodist preacher, made his living as a merchant and tanner.¹⁵ Local sources also indicate that he was a census taker, and the census schedules compiled in the following year list him as a miller. As seen in the 1840 transaction mentioned, the site had been used previously as a tannery. Its proximity to the stream made it a good location for the tanning industry, typical in both urban and rural areas throughout the region during the period.

The 1860 census listed Yost, forty-one, as a native of Virginia. His household consisted of a family of four or five, and a twenty-four-year-old wagoner named George McNeil.¹⁶ Yost's political involvement was extensive. In 1853 he was appointed a justice of the peace for a four-year term. He was appointed again by the governor in 1865, during which time he was elected presiding justice by his colleagues. In 1881 and 1883 Yost was elected for two-year terms as supervisor for Jeffersonville District.¹⁷

William O. Yost died in 1897, dividing his land among his wife and sons. His wife, Elizabeth Jane Whitman, received "the mansion house and out buildings with two and one-half acres of land" as her dower portion. The rest of his holdings went to John C. Yost (Share 1), Robert L. Yost (Share 2), and George W. Yost (Share 3). It is noted in the deed that the Dower is composed of acreage from Shares 2 and 3.¹⁸ Had the land remained in the family, presumably it would have reverted to the owners of the shares upon Elizabeth Jane Yost's death. However, the land was sold during her lifetime.

In three deed transactions V. L. Sexton, Special Commissioner, George Yost, and John Yost sold their land to Dr. J. Henry Crockett.¹⁹ Crockett was noted as being a "faithful, successful and conscientious physician" who had practiced his entire professional life in Tazewell County. He began his career in Clear

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Fork, moving on to Burke's Garden, where he met and married Ellen Peery. He practiced medicine with Dr. R. M. Witten and later, Dr. C. W. Greever in the Graham community. Moving to Tazewell, Dr. Crockett began a partnership with Dr. Samuel Bowen that would last the rest of his life.²⁰ It is likely that Crockett made the first major changes to the house: the front door and the window sashes, the newel post, the front and rear porches, and the second floor of the ell. He died in 1909 at the age of fifty-six from complications of diabetes.²¹ The house was left to his widow and two daughters, who sold the house in 1919 to John Newton Harman and his wife Bettie.²²

Harman was born in the portion of Giles County that is now located in Bland County. He married Bettie Hankins, a descendant of an early family from Baptist Valley. They moved to Tazewell in 1854. A minister in the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), Harman served as pastor for several area congregations. Harman also practiced law and was involved in state politics. In 1883 he was elected commonwealth's attorney, and was re-elected in 1887. In 1901 he was elected to the Virginia State Senate, and wrote the prohibition bill that remained in effect until prohibition was repealed nationally.²³ By 1906, Harman had become actively involved in the coal industry: he founded the Raven Collieries Company and the Red Ash Coal Company. In addition Harman compiled a comprehensive history of Tazewell County, published in 1922-25.²⁴

A plat made of the seven-acre tract in 1919 showed the main house with the front porch and a porch on the west side of the ell. Also on the tract were a spring house on the east bank of Town Branch to the west of the ell, a small nearby outbuilding of unknown function, and a small stable to the southwest. On adjacent property on either side of Elk Street to the north were a mill, a smith shop, and a woodworking shop.²⁵ Changes made to the house after 1919 include new flooring on the first floor, added bathrooms in the west rooms on both floors, and a furnace room under the west room, excavated in the 1920s. A small frame dwelling was added southwest of the house, presumably for a family servant.

J. N. Harman died in September 1934 and the house passed to his widow and daughters. The Harmans had four daughters, three of whom lived at the house during the Harman family's ownership: Margaret, Lucy, and Hattie. Lucy married about 1925. Margaret lived in the

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house until her death in 1957, and Hattie until the mid-1960s.²⁶ It was during their tenure that a few more changes were made: doors opening out of the east room were widened and a small frame dwelling was built near the south edge of the lot.²⁷ Ownership eventually passed to their niece, Bettie Byrd St. Clair, who bought out other family interests in 1966.²⁸ Around this time the front porch was removed, the brick house was painted white, and the front door surround was added. The house was leased for use as a church-related book store and coffee house called Jacob's Well.²⁹

Current owners Rufus A. Harman and Margaret Peery Harman purchased the house from Bettie Byrd St. Clair in 1981. Harman is the great-grandson of J. N. Harman, and spent time there as a young man. His wife is descended from the original owners of the tract the house stands on. Harman, like his grandfather, continues to be involved in coal mining in the area. The Harmans have carefully preserved the early and added features of the house in a recent rehabilitation campaign which added a large family room in the southwest angle of the ell. This addition was designed by Scott Harrison of Atlanta. The porch across the north front was reconstructed, and the bathrooms added by J. N. Harman removed. The early-twentieth-century dwelling to the southwest of the house was rehabilitated to serve as a guest house for the owners' coal business. A new garage west of the house conceals the stone foundation, all that has survived, of an early springhouse.

Endnotes

1. Emmie Ferguson Farrar and Emilee Hines, Old Virginia Houses: Houses of the Mountain Empire, Charlotte, North Carolina: Delmar Publishing Co. 1978.
2. Bettie Byrd St. Clair, "William Peery House," typescript, undated.
3. John Newton Harman, Sr., Annals of Tazewell County, Virginia, From 1800 to 1922, Richmond: W. C. Hill Printing Co., 1922-25.
4. Land Books, Tazewell County Circuit Court, Tazewell, Virginia,
5. Deed Book 4, page 71, Tazewell County Circuit Court, Tazewell,

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Virginia.

6. Deed Book 5, page 88.
7. Sixth Census, manuscript schedule, Tazewell County, Virginia, U. S. Census, 1840.
8. Land Book, Tazewell County, 1824.
9. Deed Book 7, page 230.
10. St. Clair, typescript.
11. Sixth Census schedule, 1840.
12. Seventh Census schedule, 1850.
13. Harman, Annals, p. 553.
14. Deed Book 13, p. 379.
15. Harman, Annals, p. 362.
16. Eighth Census schedule, 1860.
17. Harman, Annals, pp. 45-90.
18. Deed Book 41, pp. 58-61 (Deed of Partition with plat).
19. Deed Book 43, p. 27, p. 85, and Deed Book 50, pp. 97-98.
20. Clinch Valley News, Tazewell, Virginia, 19 July 1909.
21. Ibid.
22. Deed Book 86, p. 349.
23. Clinch Valley News, 28 September 1934.
24. Harman, Annals.

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25. Interview with Bettie Byrd St. Clair, Tazewell, Virginia, 7 February 1991.
26. Rufus A. Harman, Tazewell County, Virginia, 17 October 1990.
27. Deed Book 330, p. 627.
28. Interview with Bettie Byrd St. Clair and Emmie Ferguson Farrar and Emilee Hines, Old Virginia Houses, p. 122.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

"Death Claims Dr. J. H. Crockett." Clinch Valley News. Tazewell, Virginia, 19 July 1909.

Deed Books. Tazewell County Circuit Court. Tazewell, Virginia.

Farrar, Emmie Ferguson and Hines, Emilee. Old Virginia Houses: The Mountain Empire. Charlotte, North Carolina: Delmar Publishing Co., 1978.

Harman, John Newton, Sr. Annals of Tazewell County From 1800 to 1922. Richmond: W. C. Hill Printing Co., 1922-25.

Harman, Rufus A. Tazewell County, Virginia. Interview, 17 October, 1990.

"J. N. Harman Sr. Passes at Ripe Age: Was One of Pioneers of the County- Preacher, Lawyer, Politician, Coal Operator, Historian". Clinch Valley News. Tazewell, Virginia: 28 September 1934.

Land Books. Tazewell County Circuit Court. Tazewell, Virginia.

St. Clair, Bettie Byrd. Tazewell, Virginia. Interview, 7 February 1991.

Ibid. "William Peery House". typescript, 1989.

Tazewell County Historical Society. An Album of Tazewell County, Virginia. Tazewell, Virginia: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1989.

U. S. Census Manuscripts, Population.

1840 Sixth Census, manuscript schedule, Tazewell County, Virginia. Microfilm.

1850 Seventh Census, manuscript schedule, Tazewell County, Virginia. Microfilm.

1860 Eighth Census, manuscript schedule, Tazewell County, Virginia. Microfilm.

Will Books. Tazewell County Circuit Court. Tazewell, Virginia.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the property correspond to the boundaries of tracts 94-A-14-(A)-47 and 94-A-14-(A)-48 as recorded on the tax maps of the Tazewell County, Virginia.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were selected to enclose the James Wynn House and its immediate domestic-related space as defined by the present property lines.

